THE STORY OF OKLAHOMA

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE "BEAUTIFUL LAND."

The Original Tract Contained About 2,000,000 Acres-Past Efforts of the Boomers to Found Settlements-Acreage of the New Territory.

From the New York Post.

Who are the Oklahoma boomers, and why are they so eager to get into Oklahoma? These are questions which many newspaper readers are asking, and the facts necessary for intelligent answers to these questions make an interesting story.

Oklahoma, in the language of the Chickasaw Indians, signifies "beautiful land." It was the name given by the Indians to a tract of country containing almost two million acres and situated nearly in the center of the Indian Territory. Some of the land is poor, but the larger part of it is the richest and most productive known in the world. It is also believed to contain valuable mineral deposits. It was originally a part of the Louisiana purchase, and was included in the tract assigned by Congress in 1830 to be divided up among various Indian tribes, to be theirs forever. Oklahoma, under this act of Congress, became the property of the Creek tribe, and remained in their undisputed possession until 1856. In that year they made a treaty with the Seminoles, by which the two tribes held the country jointly natil 1866, when the two con-sented to a sale of it to the United States for about 15 cents an acre. A few months after this sale was completed, a bill was rushed through Congress granting to the Atlantic & Pacific Railway a right of way through the territory thus pur-chased, together with a grant of alternate sections of land for forty miles on each side of the railway. It was then generally believed that the purchase of Oklahoma had been advocated and accomplished with a view to give the railway company this valuable grant. The company made a survey for the proposed line, but never built it. It was decided by the courtaintal the land was not yet open to settlement and would not be so thrown open except by preclamation from the President of the United States. It was expressly provided in the railway charier that it should be with a view to give the railway company in the railway charter that it should be forfulted if the officials of the company in any way sided or abetted any movement for the opening of the Indian Territory for settlement. If they built the road with-out settlers, it would be a losing venture; if they attempted to get settlers along its line, they would lose their charter. What should be done under these conditions?

Here we get a glimpse of what is generally believed to be the first cause of the somers. They were men hired secretly by the milway company to break into Okiahoma, in defiance of the United States Government, and found settlements. This is denied by the railway authorities, and can, of course, never be proved. There were undoubtedly other causes, the chief of which was the richness of the coveted. ands and the desire of men of roving and adventurous spirit to get possession of them. The first band of boomers started under the leadership of an Indiana adven-turer named Payne, who having served through the war and get into politics, first heard of the Oklahoma country while serving as assistant doorkeeper in the House of Representatives at Washington. He went to Kansas in the fall of 1878, and began to harangue the people on the subject of invasion and possession. In com-pany with other men of similar characterspring of 1880, about twenty-five men who

leg house, and began to cut down trees and lay out town lots. They got on famously for about three weeks, when a squad of United States troops, consisting of twelve men, and accompanied by we've ors, who, with all due respect to their Indian scouts, appeared and took away the entire population to prison. After two weeks' imprisonment Payne and his com-panions were discharged. They found themselves horces, for the West looked upon them as sufferers from the despotic power of the Government. Payne soon discovered that he could now obtain all the followers he desired, and in the fall of 1880 he had a new expedition of 200 men with Jewish farms and villages. He would in camp on the Kansas border, eager for a fresh invasion. The troops were watching them, however, and there were thus organized two hostile camps near the bor-der, which were the beginnings of the remarkable boomer settlements which exist

there today.

From the autum of 1880 till that of 1884 there were invasions at pretty regular in-tervals. Squads of boomers would slip by the troops, invade Oklahoma, locate lands, be discovered by the troops and ejected, only to start again. The largest expedition ever organized by Payne was in May, 1884, when he got into Oklahoma with a colony of 600 men, women and children, and founded the town of Rock Falls. He opened a "drug store," with a license to gettions might form on the basis of a difficult induced the town of self-liquor, had a provision store, a schoolhouse a printing office and a newspaper, and established regular religious services, and established regular reagons services to accomplish more by a union, there being a parson among the colonists.

This colony was so large that it required should animosity and prejudice split the camps of both the orthodox and the re-

business of layeding Oklahonia has gone on with constantly increasing force, until He insisted that the English language, the present time, when there is upon the being the language of the synagogue, be refer line a series of towns, containing at least 10,000 "hoomers," all waiting for the time to came when they can rush in and take consequence of the content of the content

ting the new Territory out of certain lands and for the large, prosperous and free which the Government has acquired by country which He has given us and should purchase from the Indians. The Territory case to express a wish for a restoration of thus formed contains much more than Israel upon Anatic ground; a wish which, the foriginal tract of Oklahoma, for with in fact, notedy harbored and nebody that has been grouped a large section of the western baif of the Indian Territory, including what is known as No Man's Land. The original Oklahoma contained land. The original Oklahoma contained land. The original Oklahoma contained land.

There is probably nowhere else in the world such a curious collection of settlements as are now stretched along the border line of the new Territory waiting for the 22d of April to arrive. They have regular names, like Beaver City and Purcell, with hotels and stores. Some of them have a population of 1,500, and at one store the gross receipts for a single day are said to have reached \$500. Yet there is searcely a permanent building in any of

them. One town is famous for having a plastered house in which the railway agent lives. For the most part the boomers are living in dugouts, or sod houses, with some wooden shantles and many tents. Yet business is carried on regularly, and there is a scale of rentals ranging from \$5 to \$25 a year. Clothing is the most difficult thing to obtain, and the 10,000 boomers who are thus waiting on the threshold of the promised land are clad more like Indians than civilized people. In addition to these 10,000, there are said to be many thousands more in the regular towns and settlements near the order, and it is estimated that the new Territory may have a population of 100,000 a few months after it is thrown open for settlement. The rush is ominous for the remainder of the Indian Territory, for the same greedy eyes are upon that as have been fastened so eagerly upon the portion about to be enined.

REV. DR. I. M. WISE. An Eventful Life Devoted to the Cause of Judalsm and Humanity.

From the Jewish Spectator. Certainly the most active and ambitious member of the American Jewish clergy is Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise, minister of the congregation of "B'nai Jeshuruh," president of the Hebrew Union College and editor of the American Twaclite, of Cincinnati, He has had a most eventful, honorable and useful life, and, whatever his faults may be, it must be conceded that American Judaism has benefitted greatly by his activity, his courage and his devotion to Jewish interests.

Dr. Wise was born at Steingrub, in Bohemis, April 3, 1819. He received his early education in the city of Prague, and, after a course of classical study in Vienna, he was appointed to the position of minister of the congregation of Radnitz, where he remained until 1849, when he resigned his position to come to America. shortly after his arrival he was called to the charge of the congregation in Albany, N. Y. He found American Judahism a chaes. He found congregations without leaders, formed after the most irrational and pernicious principle of mationality; but he saw also the fand, and he saw that it was a land "flowing with milk and He studied its laws, and found that they were the most liberal under which Israelites had ever lived. He adopted America at once as his country, and bestowed upon it all the love which a man can bestow upon the land of his nativity. He saw in it the promised land of which Israel had dreamed for so many

witnessed the rupture; but they are too inconsequential to be entered into the book of general history. If we wish to understand his work we must examine his ideals; then only shall we be able to judge whether he adopted the right means, whether he adopted what he desired whether he accomplished what he desired, and whether and wherein he failed. Three ideals must have risen before his vision a very short time after his arrival, because the unprejudiced eye sees him constantly reaching after them, no matter how often ill-success would push him back.

His first ideal seems to have been that all national distinctions among the Jews of America should be abolished. If healthier conditions should be established, they must cease to be German, Polish, Russian

should be governed, not by a pope, not by one or several rabbis, and surely not by the rabbinical authorities of Europe; it American Judaism must be natives of this were willing to begin the invasion.

After dodging the United States troops for several days, they at last reached a suitable point in Oklahoma, and chose a congregation should be as well represented site for their town. They called it "Ew-ing," after Gen. Thot as Ewing, of Ohio, gave it an area of six square miles, built a lat matters of religion, and, being the ex-

superior scholarship, proved to be utterly unable in many cases to grasp the spirit of American institutions. Their importation from Europe should be discontinued, and means should be adopted to train young

see whole States springing up under the tillage of Jewish hands. They would be controlled by Jewish legislation, represented by Jewish Congressmen in the Na-tional Government, and they would show to the world that the Jew could adapt himself to any kind of work, and would cease to be the invariable trader, if an oprunity were given him.

Let us now examine these ideals and

see how far they have materialized. Can there be anything more absurd than a sub-division of a religious community into national groups? What in the world has the part of the country where a man is born to do with his religious opinions? ference of opinion in regard to religious tenets, that those who hold the same re-ligious views should flock together in order This colony was so large that it required time to get together a sufficient expelling force, and it was not till August following that Payne was again arrested and his town broken up. He was kept in prison only a short time, and was busily at work organizing a fresh expedition when death overtook him.

Other leaders followed him, and the topices of layednes tiklehoria has more together what hardly needed refutation. to refute what hardly needed take possession of the coveted land,
They can take possession legally on the
22d of the present month, for under the
receat proclamation of the President the
new Territory of Oklahoma will then be
thrown open for settlement. This is in
accordance with an act of Congress crealmost their world have liked to unite them under one
ritual, and to give into the hands of the
would find serviceable in the smallest
Jewish congregation of Maine as well as in
the largest of California. The prayers conaccordance with an act of Congress creating the new Territory controllers and the largest of California.

less than 2,000,000 acres. Oklahoma Territory will have over 23,000,000 acres.

There is probably nowhere class in the has been instrumental in softening and

the attempts of others to produce suitable guides to devotion. He was under obliga-tion to compromise. He and his co-laborers had to allow this passage and that to to remain. The old material impeded their way, and no matter whom and how many they tried to please there always remained a multitude whom they naturally must offend. His "Minhag America" has not yet become the acknowledged prayer-book of American Israelites; but I doubt whether today he himself would wish that it be established as such, in the form in which it was edited so many years ago. But this much can be said, and ought to be said for it, that no matter what fault his opponents have found with it, no one has yet produced a better one or one that would give greater satisfaction.

* * For thirty-five years past he has labored in his pulpit, in his paper, and on the rostrum for the promotion of American Jewish reform, to the success of which he has largely contributed. Besides his ministerial and journalistic work, Dr. Wise has found time to make some interesting and more or less valuable additions to modern theological literature. In 1854 he published his "History of Israel;" in 1857 he published a prayer-book, now in gen-eral use among the Western Jews, and in 1860 he brought out a work on "The Origin of Christianity." Other works of his are: "Judaism and its Doctrines," "The Martyrdom of Jesus," "The Cosmic God," "The Wandering Jew," etc. Isaac M. Wise, seeking for an authority

which would control and regulate the re-ligious affairs of American Israel, thought that he might find it in the voice of the people: "Vox populi vox Dei"—"the people's voice was to be the voice of God." A synod composed either of theologians, aymen or a mixture of both should supply that want. He became, therefore, the zealous advocate of such an institution. Every effort, however, to realize the meas-Only a few rabbis could be brought together at a time. They as little agreed among themselves as they repreented the true sentiment of their ec gations. When, after protracted debates, they compromised upon a certain platform, their decisions remained ineffective, and were ridiculed and discarded, not only by the rest of their colleagues, but by their own congregations. All these synods and conferences, composed of theolo

rots and conferences, composed of theologians, have thus far been utter failures. Their value was merely negative, their platforms merely gauged the general sentiment of the time, but they lacked that very authority which they were seeking, and of which they were seeking, and of which they were so badly in need. Having met with frequent rebuffs, Dr. Wise, almost single handed, formed a union of American congregations and deluded himself with the hone that in the course of time the conthey were seeking, and of which they were seeking, and of which they were seeking, and of which they are so badly in need. Having met with frequent rebuffs, Dr. Wise, almost single flatterer, but never God's a some of the great sins of the great He they were seeking, and of which they were tivity. He saw in it the promised land of which Israel had dreamed for so many centuries. If Jerusalem had ever been desined to live, to grow, and to win for itself a respected position among the nations of the earth, here was the place where those hopes could be realized.

The difficulties which he encountered while serving a congregation of the old style in Albany are now pleasant recollections to him and to those survivors who witnessed the repture; but they are too away from it on account of their antagonism to Dr. Wise; others on account of indifference and stolidity. Those who do form the union keep timidly away from the discussion of religious topics, and are satisfied to audit and foot the bills incurred by the Hebrew Union College. Whether, after all, an authority is actually needed to guide our religious life, and Christ never-asked us to do anything that he needed to guide our religious life, and Christ never asked us to do anything that he whether it ought not to be sought for in did not first do himself and set as an exother quarters, are still questions awaiting solution. As long as such an authority is

not found, each congregation must work

out its own salvation, and must claim as inalienable the right to legislate for itself.

ject of invasion and possession. In company with other men of similar characteristics he organized a land company with an alleged capital of \$2,000,000, called the Oklahoma Town Company, and sold shares in the widest sense of the word. One company with a capital of \$1,000,000, and sold shares in that at \$2 each. After vigorous agitating the structured in getting together, in the spring of 1880, about twenty-five men who American Judaism must be natives of this country. Let the adversaries of Dr. Wise forth their severest denunciations against his prophecy, against his ideals, and against the mode in which he endeavored to realize his hopes; they all burst like to go soap-bubbles on the rock of the one fact flow. that the Union College exists, notwith-standing their enmity or indifference; that it has produced leaders who have indeed

> by their congregations. Probably no Jewish minister in America holds a higher place in the esteem of the public than Dr. Wise. Certainly no Jewish minister in American has labored more assiduously for the promotion of Jewish interests or with more success.

lead, and who are cherished and well paid

Health and Beauty.

She is a form of life and light,
That, even, becomes a part of sight;
Health on her cheek, so the saily in her eye,
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KILLED BY A TRAIN.

An Aged Darkey's Awful Death Yesterday Afternoon.

An aged-darkey, a stranger, met death yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock in a shocking manner on Tennessee street, near the Planters' Oil Mill. The dead man, whose name is said to be Ephrain Cannamore, resided at Tyronga Lake, Ark., near Crawfordsville, and came over yesterday to make some purchases. After finishing his business he started out for a stroll, going to South Memphis. While walking along the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad track he was run down by a train of cars attached to switch en-gine No. 70, and portions of his body were

gine No. 70, and portions of his body were scattered along the track for a distance of twenty or thirty yards.

Engineer T. L. Bade and several employes of the road were before the jury of inquest, presided over by 'squire Garvin, and their lestimony in substance was that they heard no outery, and that the first intimation they had of the accident was through a brakeman. The brakeman had just coupled another ear to the train, and in looking down he discovered a leg. A in looking down he discovered a leg. A more thorough search located the body and ne arm a little farther down the truck The other arm was wedged in between the wheel and the bed of the ear. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing. The body was buried at the expense of the county,

AMUSEMENTS.

Memphis Theater.

The sale of seats for the engagement of

CHRIST AND HIS EXAMPLE

HIS FORTY DAYS OF TEMPTATION IN THE WILDERNESS.

The Lesson It Teaches to Poor, Sinful Humanity-Discourse of Rev. Father McFeeley at Yesterday's Mission Service at St. Peter's.

Father McFeelev preached a most eloquent sermon yesterday morning at the 9 o'clock service on the theme "Temptation," taking for his text the words: "And Jesus was led by the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil." Christ left the scenes of his being in

this busy, bustling world, said the divine, and went into the wilderness there to fast, pray and contemplate on his coming passion. While there Satan came to tempt him. Christ had not taken sustenence of any kind in all that time, neither eating nor drinking, and was, as a consequence, ravenously hungry. We are told by commentators that Satan did know who He was tempting, and knew tull well how bungry Christ was. First, we see the temptation of gluttony. Christ was hungry. He had a ravenous appetite, and men in such a state would give supply that passion or quench their thirst. Satan turns to Christ and says: "If Thou be the Son of God, command these stones to be made bread." Mark the answer of our Lord: "Man should not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth from the month of God." Christ

rejects the tempter. He overcomes the temptation. There is no telling how far men carry the sin of gluttony, and bring upon themselves and their homes sources of scandal. Next by the temptation of vanity. He set him on the highest pinnacle of the Temple and said to him: "Cast thyself down," etc. Just imagine the Lord cast-ing himself down from the highest pinnacle of the Temple and walk off uninjured, with the plandits of the people as a re-ward. How easily men are tempted by

ample for us to follow. As gold is purified by heat, so must the just man receive heavenly grace by the fires of temptation. We all want to ait down at the banquet table with Christ, but we don't want to Schindler's Dissolving Views, page 310.]

Although Dr. Wise did not meet with craggy paths of Calvary. We must bear the cross if we wish to receive the crown without a

sun of temptation will show up. Shun the very appearance of temptation.

Ask God to bless you and give you grace sufficient to withstand it. He'il do it. He will be with you and cause you to stand, upheld by His righteous Omnipotent hand. Though through fiery trials He asks thee to go, the rivers of sorrow shall not over-flow. May God give you grace to with-stand temptation, and in the end bring you to that haven of rest where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at

I have used Swift's Specific for a scrofusalting from blood poison, and pronounce it the very best medicine made. It "sure cured" mo, for which I am very grateful. John Hunnicutt, Leon, I. T.

Always Recommends It.

I have used Swift's Specific in my family for years for various disorders incident to this climate, and it has always given prompt relief. I took it myself for a nervous disorder produced by indigestion that had troubled me for five years, and it gave me the long sought relief. I induced a friend of mine to take it for a sore leg of over twenty years standing, and it has cured him. W. M. RUTLEBGE, ured him. Sulphur Springs, Tenn.

She Asked Too Much.

Mr.Smith-M-m-lss El-s-s-sie, I l-l-l-love

Elsie-Oh, Charlle, say it again, Mr. Smith-I c-c-c-cant.



Wolff's ACME Blacking "THE BLACKING MOTHER USED." WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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child. See that they do not give you any-thing else. You remember it is the medicine which did mamma so much good a year ago -so reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take,-

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I used five bottles and have not seen a sick

day since. I have recommended it to many friends, all of whom speak highly of it. This may be used for publication, as I think peo-ple should know the virtue Hood's Sarsa-Hood's Sarsaparilla

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parilla do not be induced to take any other. Dealers who claim to have preparations "as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard, and possesses eculiar merit which they try in vain to reach.

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Is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar." Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus economy and strength and strength are peculiar to

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Mr. Bolton Smith has retired from our firm. The remaining pariners, Francis Smith, Albert S. Caldw it and John M. Judah, will osrry on the business as usual, laving taken all the assets and a smooth all the liabilities of the old firm.

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Chancery Sale

REALESTATE.

No. 6.425, R.—In the Chencery Court of Shelby County.—W. A. Faires, guardian, vs. Hallie Faires et al.
By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the tilt day of March, 189, M. B. 66, page 185, I will sel at public suction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, at the Main street enterance of the Counthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tennessee, or Saturday, 6th Day of April, 1889,

Saturday, 6th Day of April, 1889, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Sheiby county, Tean, towit.

Inginolog at the intersection of Central avenue with the south side of the Memphis & Charleston Rallroad: running thence westwardly with south lire of set of rallroad twelve (12) chains and thirty-the (85) links to a stake, there southwardly with the east line of Quinichett lot fouriesen (14) shains and ninety-flux (80) links to the north side of Carey avenue; thence sastwardly on said north lies of Carey avenue theire eastwardly on said north lies of Carey avenue theire eastwardly on said north lies of Carey avenue theire eastwardly on said north lies of Carey avenue theire eastwardly on said north lies of Carey avenue their eastwardly on said county avenue, the fill of their to the place of beginning, coabulating Is 51-109 arres, more or less, and being knows as lots at (6) and seven (7) of the Whitmare subdivision.

knows as lots six (6) and seven (7) of the Whitmure subdivision.

Also the following lot or parcel of land beginning at a poist on the west side of Warfield avenue eight (6) chains south of the south line of the Memphis & Charisston Ralfroad; theure westwardly parallel with said Memphis & Charisston railroad welve (12) chains and fifty-free (5) links to a sake, thence southwardly fifteen (1) chains and eighteen (13) chains and sixty-free (50) links to a sake, thence southwardly fifteen (1) chains and eighteen (15) that to a solar rattroad twelve (10) chains and fifty-free (50) links to a point ou the west side of Warfield avenue, and thence northwardly along the said west line of Warfield avenue with second and the said west line of Warfield avenue with second as loss signeen (10) and seventeen (17) in the Whitnurs subdivision, and containing sincteen (19) area, more or less.

Terms of sain-Ome-third (14) cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, note bearing interest with security required lien remained.

This win day of March 1889.

E. R. McHENEY, Clerk and Master.

Gants & Patterson, W. W. McDowell, solicitors

Tennessee Tent and Awning Go



No. 35 Poplar St.

STREET FOR PRICE LIST.

Bank of Commerce. MENTERS, Tenn., March 9, 1689.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on Tuesday, April 9, Proximo, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 3 p.m. J. A. OMitElto, Cashien

FOR SALE.

At Country Stand. A Desirable Stock of Grocer-ies, Dry Ucasia, Rostr and Shoce, Etc. in the Store-house near Dublin, Miss. Inventory of Stock scoopers to Ec. 20, all Desirable Goods. Bent of Store, \$12.50 ter month. Will sell to partied who one misse, odd respondable reper, payable next fail. Dublin is near Clarkedale, Miss. RUESON, HLOCK & CO., 302 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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